

# E0-E10-E15 Results from Phase 1 of EPA Act Program

Sept 4, 2008

*Preliminary information – not for release outside EPA*

# EPAct Program Overview

- EPA/DOE collaboration
- Objective: Establish effects of RVP, T50, T90, aromatic content and EtOH on exhaust emissions from Tier 2 vehicles
- Fuel matrix includes 29 fuels + 2 added by CRC: total of 31
- Test Program Design
  - Phase 1: RFS 2 Pilot at 75°F
    - 3 fuels (E0, E10 and E15) tested in 19 vehicles
    - Test results to be available for RFS 2 NPRM
  - Phase 2: RFS 2 Pilot at 50°F
    - Same as Phase 1, except temperature
  - Phase 3: Main Program
    - 25 fuels tested in 19 Tier 2 vehicles, E85 tested in 4 FFVs
- LA92 test cycle used throughout the program
- Species measured: Regulated emissions, CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, VOCs, ethanol, carbonyl compounds
  - N<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub> and HCN by FTIR
  - Some PM and SVOC speciation

## Status of Testing

- Tests of E0, E10, E15 in the 19 Tier 2 vehicles have been completed
  - Preliminary statistical analysis is complete
- Test cell changeover for Phase 2 (50°F) underway
  - Expect start of testing by middle of this month
- Majority of testing and data processing issues have been resolved
  - Data transmission and QC by EPA
- Issues still requiring resolution include:
  - More accurate measurement of exhaust flow using Sensors EFM
  - Streamlining of fuel blending algorithms/software
  - Testing redesign may be consideration given:
    - Fuel blending difficulties
    - Initial findings in Phase 1 and 2
  - Augment with additional vehicles (NLEV), cycles, fuels, temps, evap

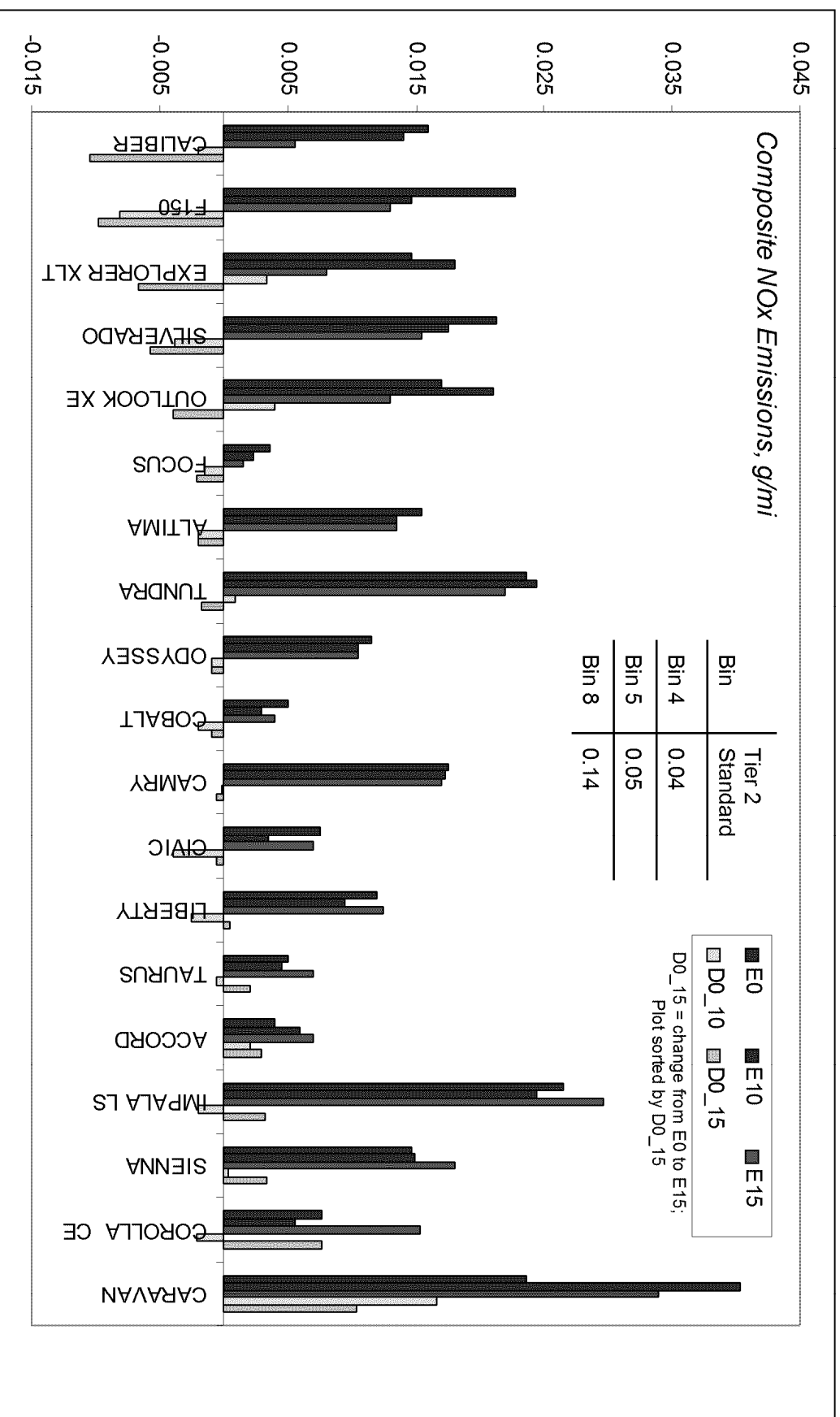
# Phase 3 Fuel Blending Issue

- Need to make 25+ additional blends
  - (16) EPA blends including (8) E0 and (8) E10
  - (10) DOE blends including (3) E20, (6) E15 and (1) E85
  - (2) additional CRC fuels
- Supplier has approximately 25 “blendstocks”
  - Blendstocks may be single compounds or mixture
  - Very good at making staple fuels like Indolene
  - Not very good at tight parameter research fuel
  - Use “historical” knowledge-not exact formula
- EPA attempting to using “ASPEN” modeling software
  - Provides consistent blendstock portions approach
  - Some blendstock interactions are not fully understood
  - Currently not integrated prediction of desired (T#, arom., RVP)
  - First attempts to use model output did not produce proper fuel
  - Falling behind on dates needed to have fuel formulas done
  - Delay of phase 3 or reduce ability to randomize fuels could result

## Test Fuel Properties

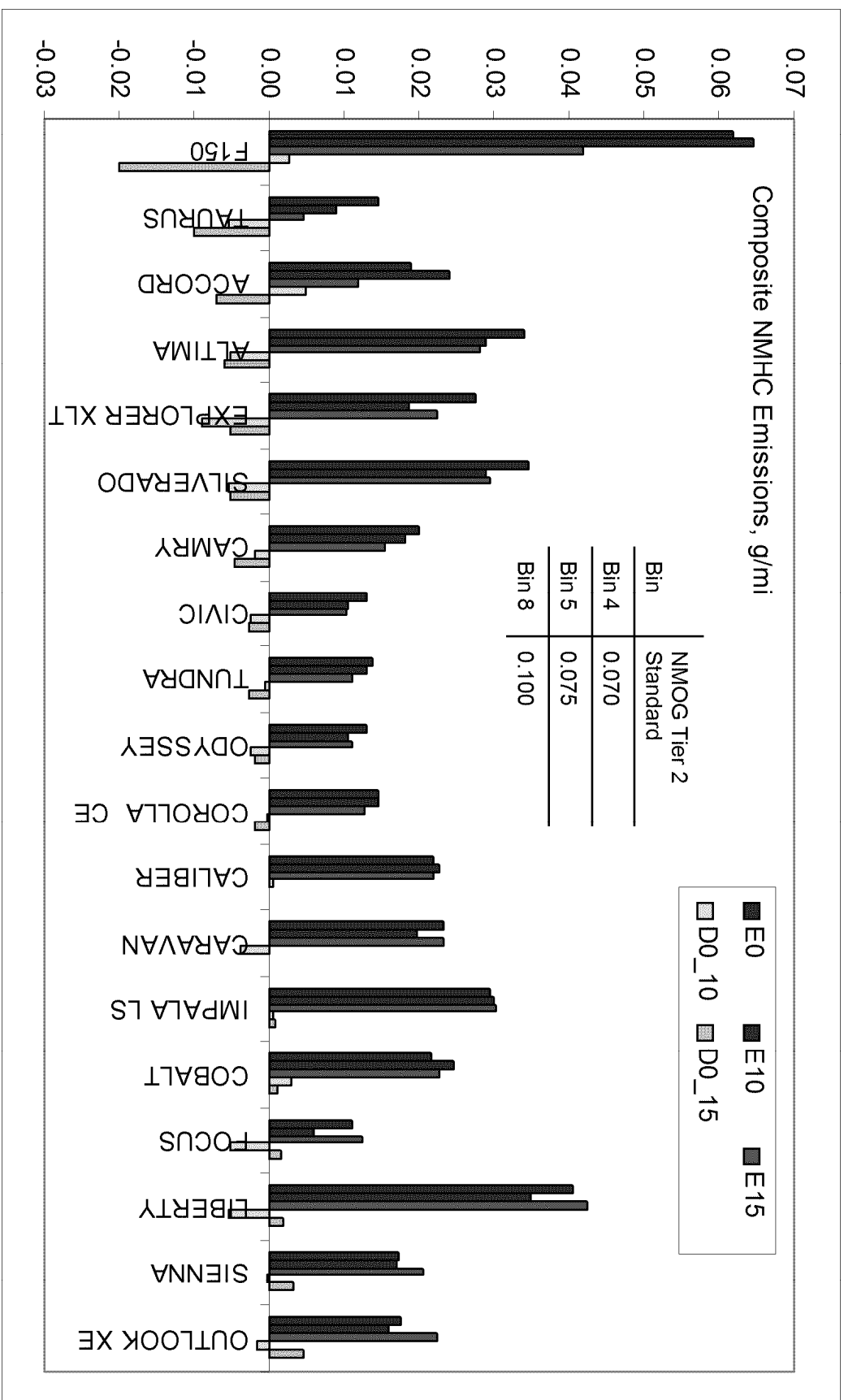
PROPERTY	UNIT	METHOD	FUEL		
			E0	E10	E15
Ethanol Content	vol. %	D5599	<0.1	9.35	14.5
T50	°F	D86	215	209	182
T90	°F	D86	324	319	310
RVP	psi	D5191	9.17	9.05	8.91
Aromatics	vol. %	D1319	29.3	22.9	18.7
Olefins	vol. %	D1319	6.4	5.7	5.6
Benzene	vol. %	D3606	0.48	0.49	0.46
S	mg/kg	D5453	23	23	21
RON	-	D2699	93.4	93.7	93.9
MON	-	D2700	83.5	84.9	84.6
(R + M)/2	-	Calc.	88.5	89.3	89.2

# NOx Emissions *g/mi – means of measurements*



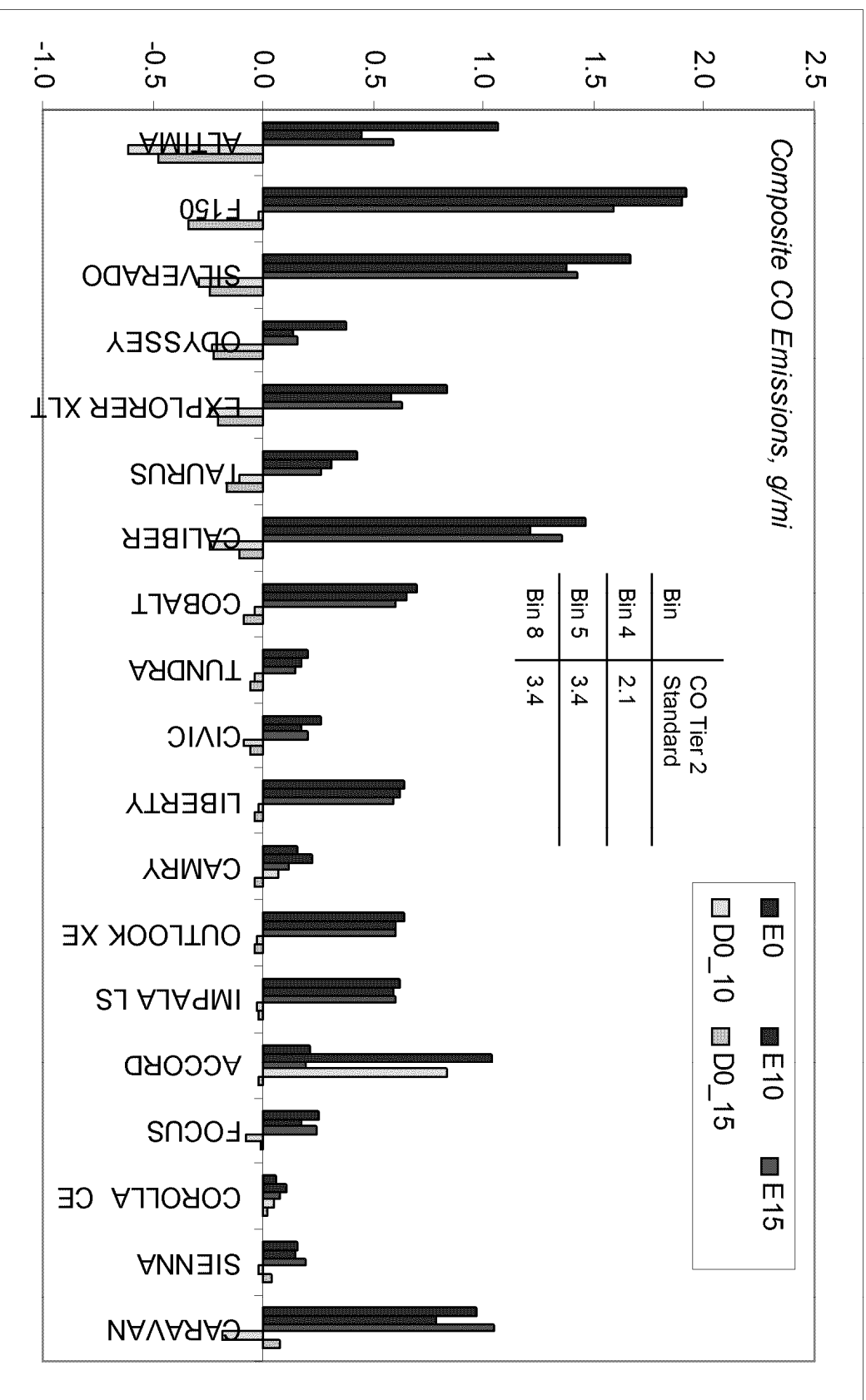
# NMHC Emissions

*g/mi – means of measurements*



# CO Emissions

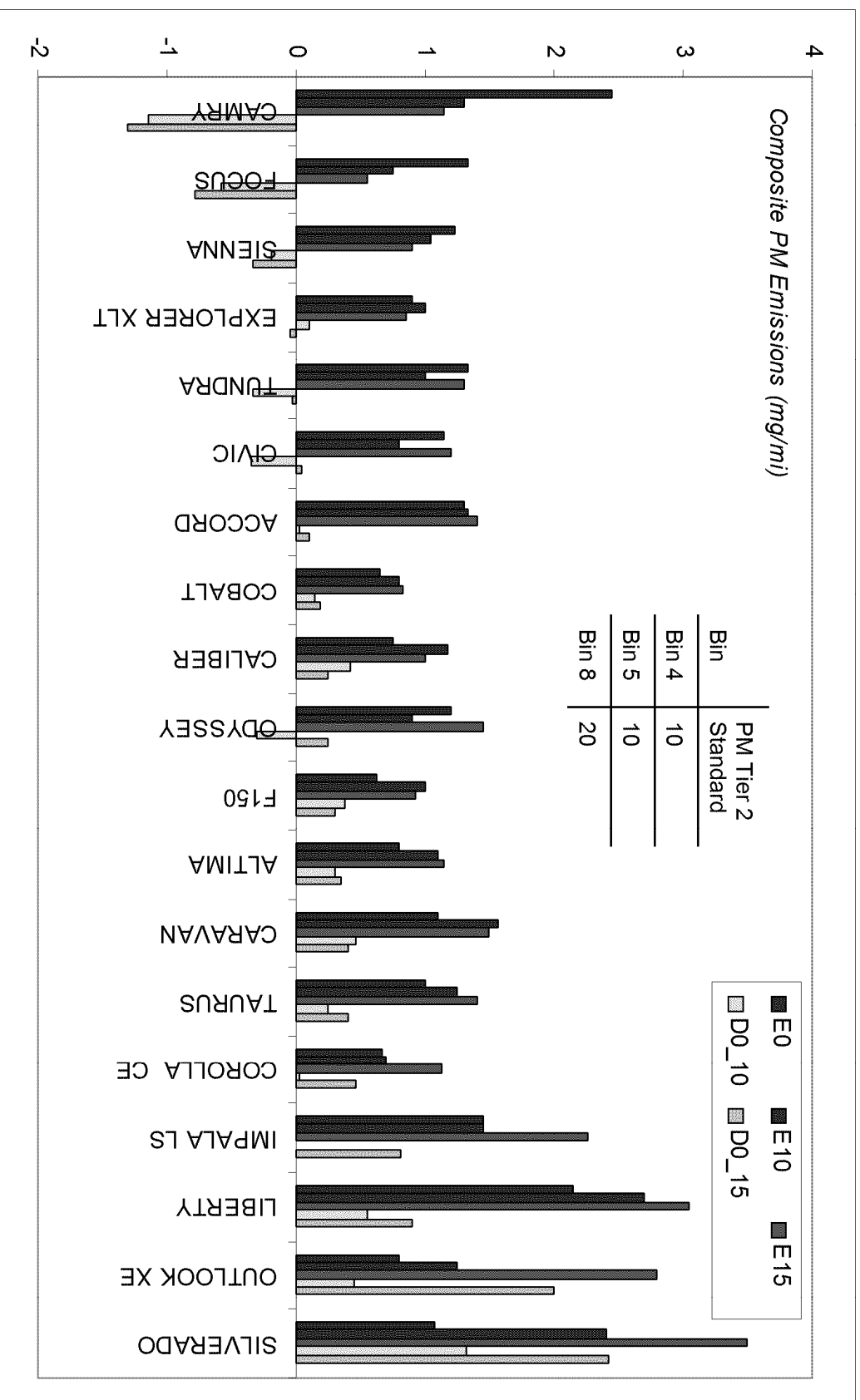
*g/mi – means of measurements*





# PM Emissions

mg/mi – means of measurements



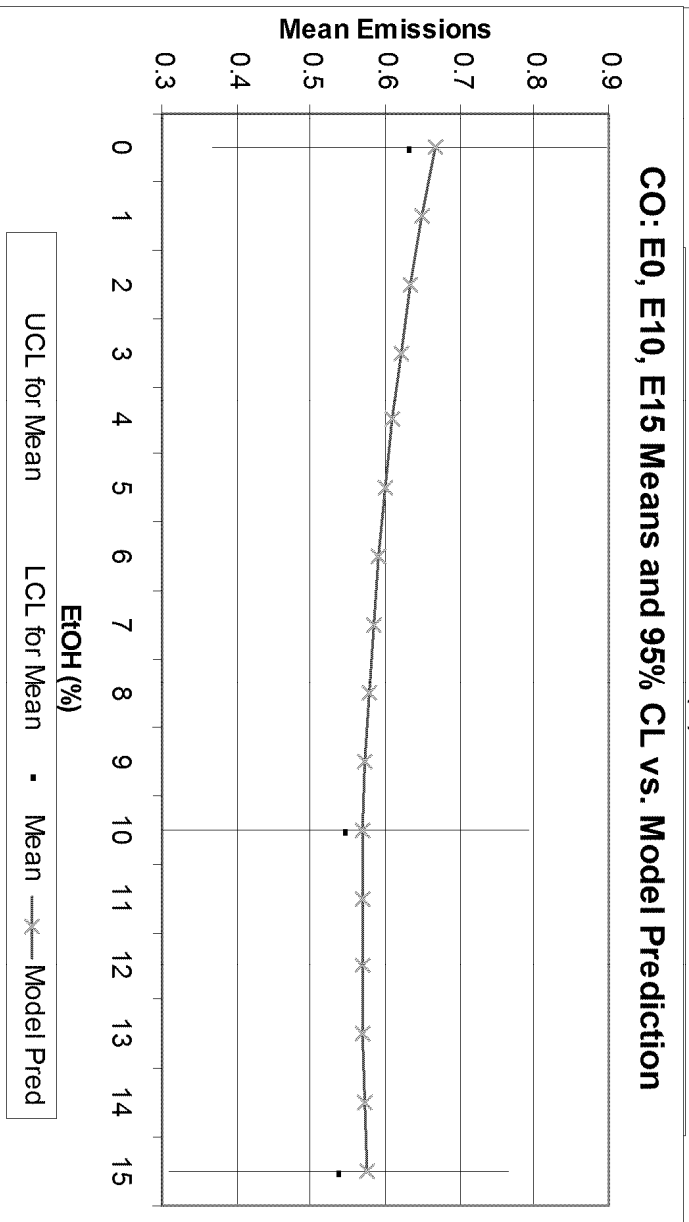
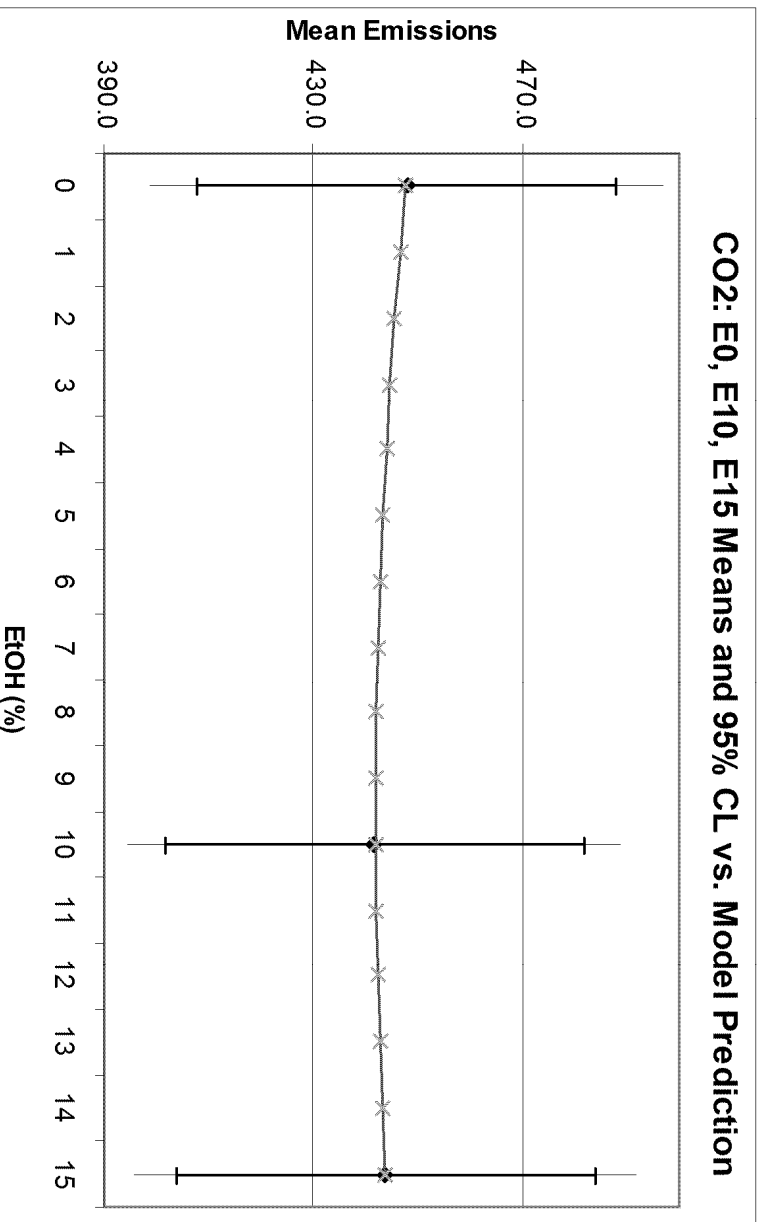
# Emission Impacts - Model Outputs

(Hoffman Categorical Analysis via Mixed Model,  $p \leq 0.05$  or  $p \leq 0.10$ )

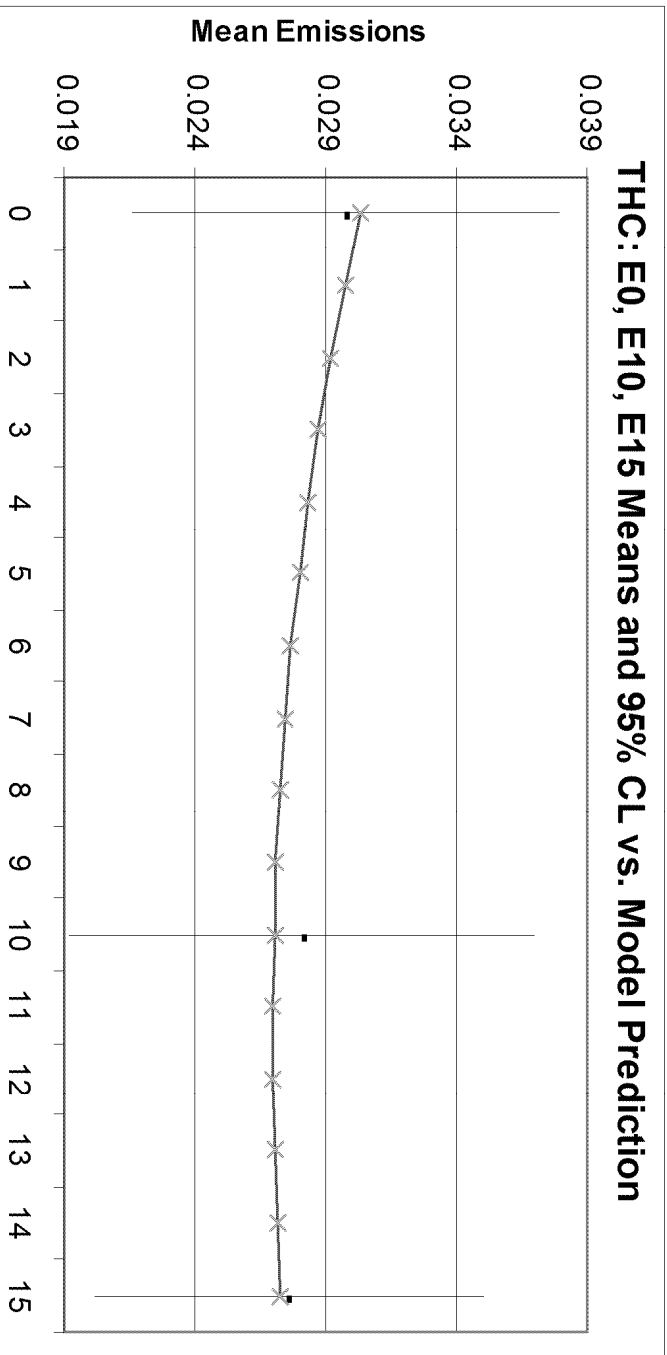
	E10 vs. E0 Relative Difference (%)				E15 vs. E0 Relative Difference (%)			
	Ph1	Ph2	Ph3	Comp	Ph1	Ph2	Ph3	Comp
NOx	-21.6				-18.3			
THC	-11.1		-27.8	-10.2				-9.8
CO	-14.6		-35.6	-13.8	-16.4		-30.5	-13.3
NMHC	-13.3		-38.1	-12.8			-35.4	-14.5
CO2	-1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-1.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.6	-0.9
PM		-17.3	30.4		24.8		59.4	

	E15 vs. E10 Relative Difference (%)			
	Ph1	Ph2	Ph3	Comp
NOx				
THC				
CO				
NMHC				
CO2	0.7			0.4
PM	21.9			18.5

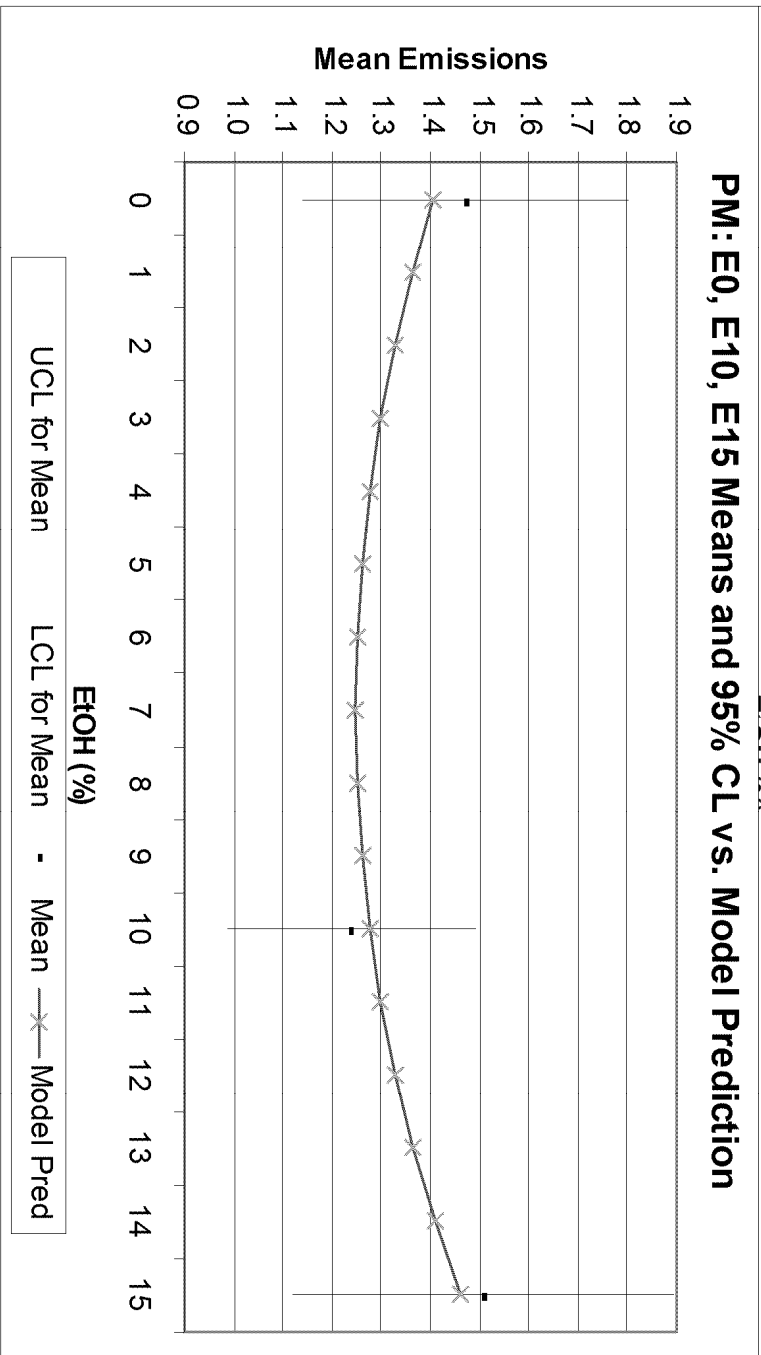
- CO<sub>2</sub> and CO results
  - Both have significant drop from E0 to E10 then constant to E15
  - Means and continuous model shown for comparison



- **THC**
  - Significant drop from E0 to E10, but constant to E15

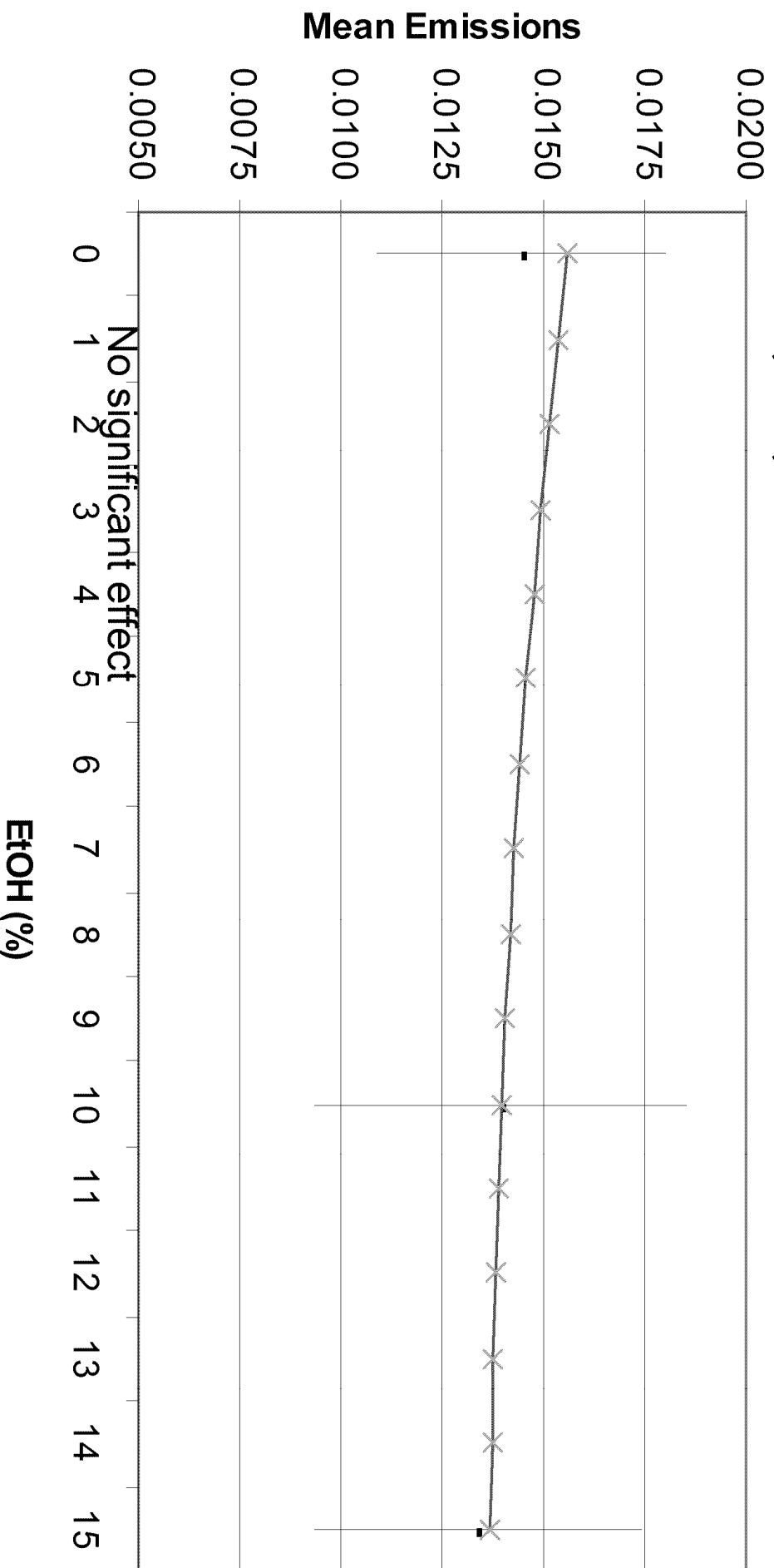


- **PM**
  - Significant drop from E0 to E10 then increasing to E15



# NOx

**NOx: E0, E10, E15 Means and 95% CL vs. Model Prediction**



UCL for Mean

LCL for Mean

-

Mean

—x—

Model Pred

**EtOH (%)**

No significant effect

## Conclusions

- CO, HC, and PM all have significant decreases in emissions as ethanol levels increase from E0 to E10
- CO, HC and PM have insignificant changes from E10 to E15 (PM may even increase)
- NOx has significant decrease from E0 to E10 only for starts; over entire cycle composite, Tier 2 NOx seems to be insensitive to ethanol levels
  - This may be due to large variability (overwhelming effect) or insensitivity to fuel

## Next steps

- Continue testing phase 2 (50°F)
- If we continue seeing no NOx effect, should we continue the program as is?
- Should we consider changing the program midstream (or even now)? Options?
  - Find/add some ethanol “sensitive” vehicles
  - Add some tests with fuels that have exactly same properties except for ethanol
  - Add FTP tests, which may magnify cold start impact
- If we continue as designed or expand, we will need to supplement with additional '09 funds

# Additional Slides



# Revised EPAct Fuel Matrix

Phase 3  
**Base Program (EPA)**  
(Fuels 1-16) →

Phases 1 and 2  
**RFS 2 Subset (EPA/DOE)**  
(Fuels 17-19) →

Phase 3  
**Additional Fuels (DOE)**  
(Fuels 20-29) →

**E85 (DOE)** →  
**CRC Additional Fuels** →

Fuel #	T50	T90	ETOH	RVP	ARO
	°F	°F	%	psi	%
1	150	300	10	10	15
2	240	340	0	10	15
3	220	300	10	7	15
4	220	340	10	10	15
5	240	300	0	7	40
6	190	340	10	7	15
7	190	300	0	7	15
8	220	300	0	10	15
9	190	340	0	10	40
10	220	340	10	7	40
11	190	300	10	10	40
12	150	340	10	10	40
13	220	340	0	7	40
14	190	340	0	7	15
15	190	300	0	10	40
16	220	300	10	7	40
17	215	325	0	9	30
18	202	325	10	9	25
19	195	325	15	9	23
20	160	300	20	7	15
21	160	300	20	7	40
22	160	300	20	10	15
23	160	340	20	7	15
24	160	340	20	10	15
25	160	340	20	10	40
26	150	340	15	10	40
27	190	340	15	7	15
28	190	300	15	7	40
29	TBD	TBD	85	TBD	TBD
30	150	325	10	10	40
31	160	325	20	10	15

Revised  
Fuels

## Measured Species

- Bag (phase) level and composite emissions of THC, NMHC, NMOG, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, ethanol and PM
- Bag (phase) level speciated volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
  - Over 200 compounds, incl. alcohols and carbonyls
- Continuous and integrated by bag (phase) emissions of the following species in raw exhaust:
  - THC, NMHC, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>
  - N<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub> and HCN by FTIR for a subset of tests
- Semi-volatile and high molecular weight VOC and PM measured in Phases 1 and 2 only

## EPAct Vehicles vs. Tier 2 Emission Standards

EPAct Vehicle	Tier 2 Bin #	NMOG g/mile	CO g/mile	NOx g/mile	PM g/mile
Ford Focus, Ford Explorer	4	0.070	2.1	0.04	0.01
All other EPAct vehicles	5	0.075	3.4	0.05	0.01
Ford F150, Dodge Caravan	8	0.100	3.4	0.14	0.02

## E10 Impacts on Emissions from Tier 2 Vehicles

CRC E-74b Program (7 Vehicles, Mixed Models,  $p < 0.05$ )

Pollutant	Percent Change vs. E0			
	Weighted	Bag 1	Bag 2	Bag 3
NOx	-	-	-	-
NMHC	-12.9 ( $0.1 < p < 0.05$ )	-	-	-
CO	-22.4	-22.4	-	-
CO <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

	JAN 2009	FEB 2009	MAR 2009	APR 2009	MAY 2009	JUN 2009	JUL 2009	AUG 2009	SEP 2009	OCT 2009	NOV 2009	DEC 2009
Phase 1 <sup>a</sup>	5   12   19   26	2   9   16   23	2   9   16   23   30	6   13   20   27	4   11   18   25	1   8   15   22   29	6   13   20   27	3   10   17   24   31	7   14   21   28	5   12   19   26	2   9   16   23   30	7   14   21   28
50F setup												
Phase 2 <sup>b</sup>												
50F teardown												
NREL high emitters												
Phase 3 <sup>c</sup>												
NREL fuels <sup>d</sup>	7   18   19   20   21   22   23   24   25   26											
draft final report			1   2   3	4   5   6   7	8   9   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17		1   2   3	4   5   6	1   2   3   4			
EPA/NREL review												
final report									1   2   3   4	1   2   3   4		

[illegible][illegible]

# Initial Analysis of LA92 Bag1

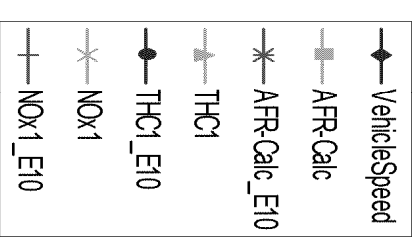
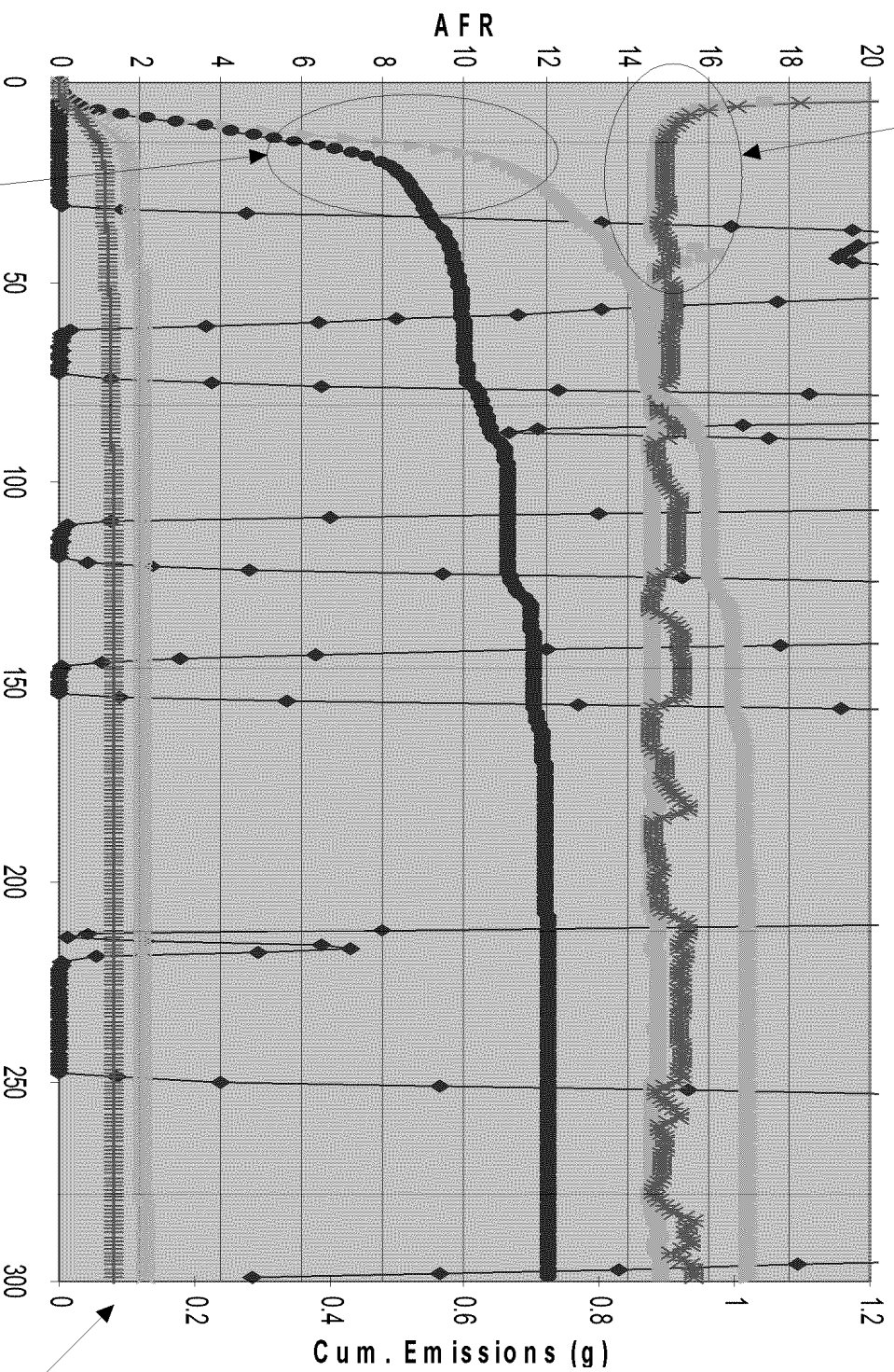
## Modal Data (EPAct)

# Veh. w/largest NOx delta between E0 & E10

*fuel control diff.*

*between the 2 fuels*

LA92 Bag1\_F150



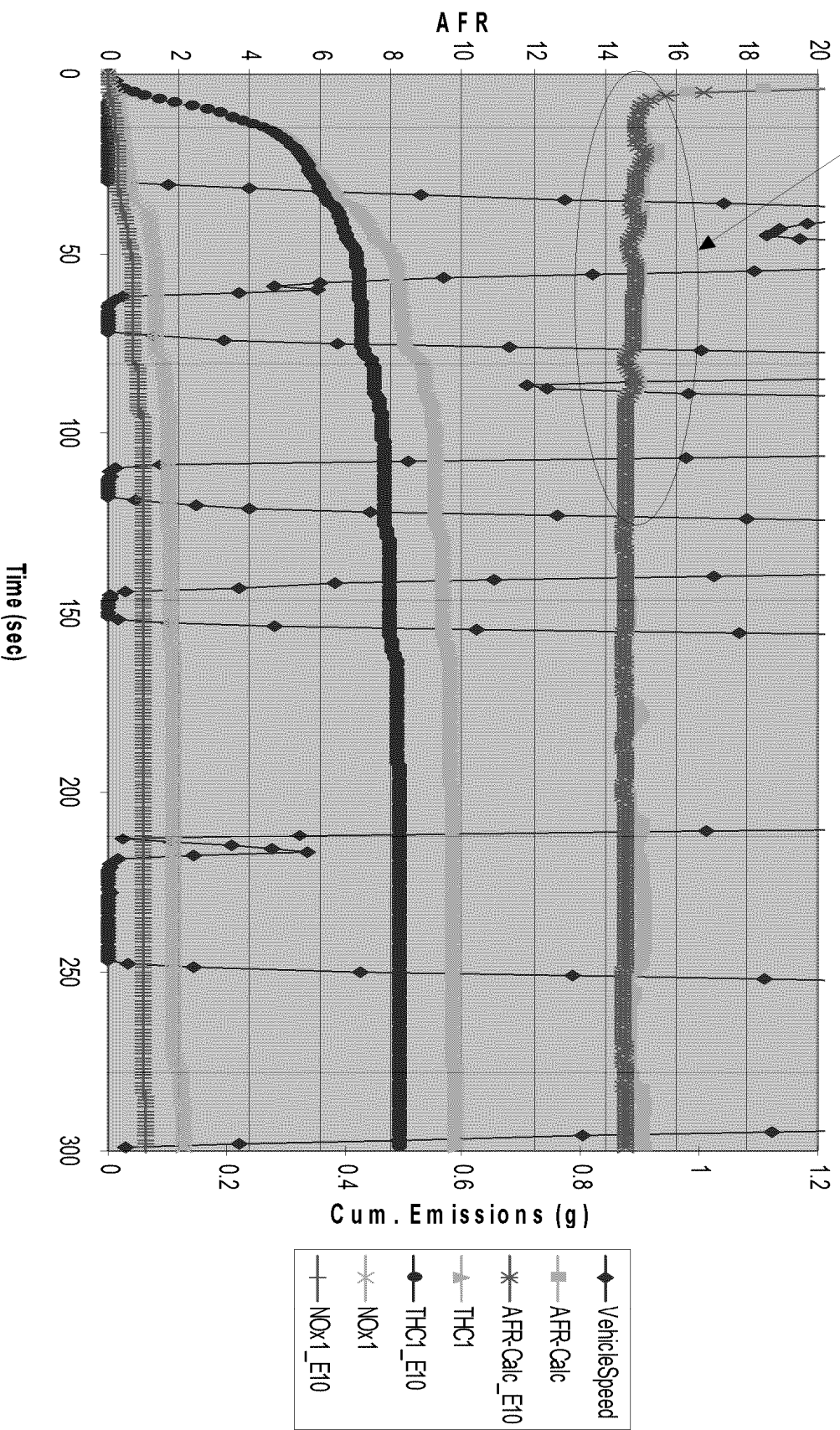
*rapid HC lightoff w/E10 -  
resulting exotherm may improve  
NOx lightoff as well*

*delta NOx occurred within 1st 50 secs - parallel  
lines indicate equivalent NOx control for  
duration of bag*

## Veh. w/lessor NOx delta between E0 & E10

*'tighter' fuel control – result is smaller  
diff. in HC and NOx lightoff behavior  
(relative to F150)*

LA92 Bag1\_impala

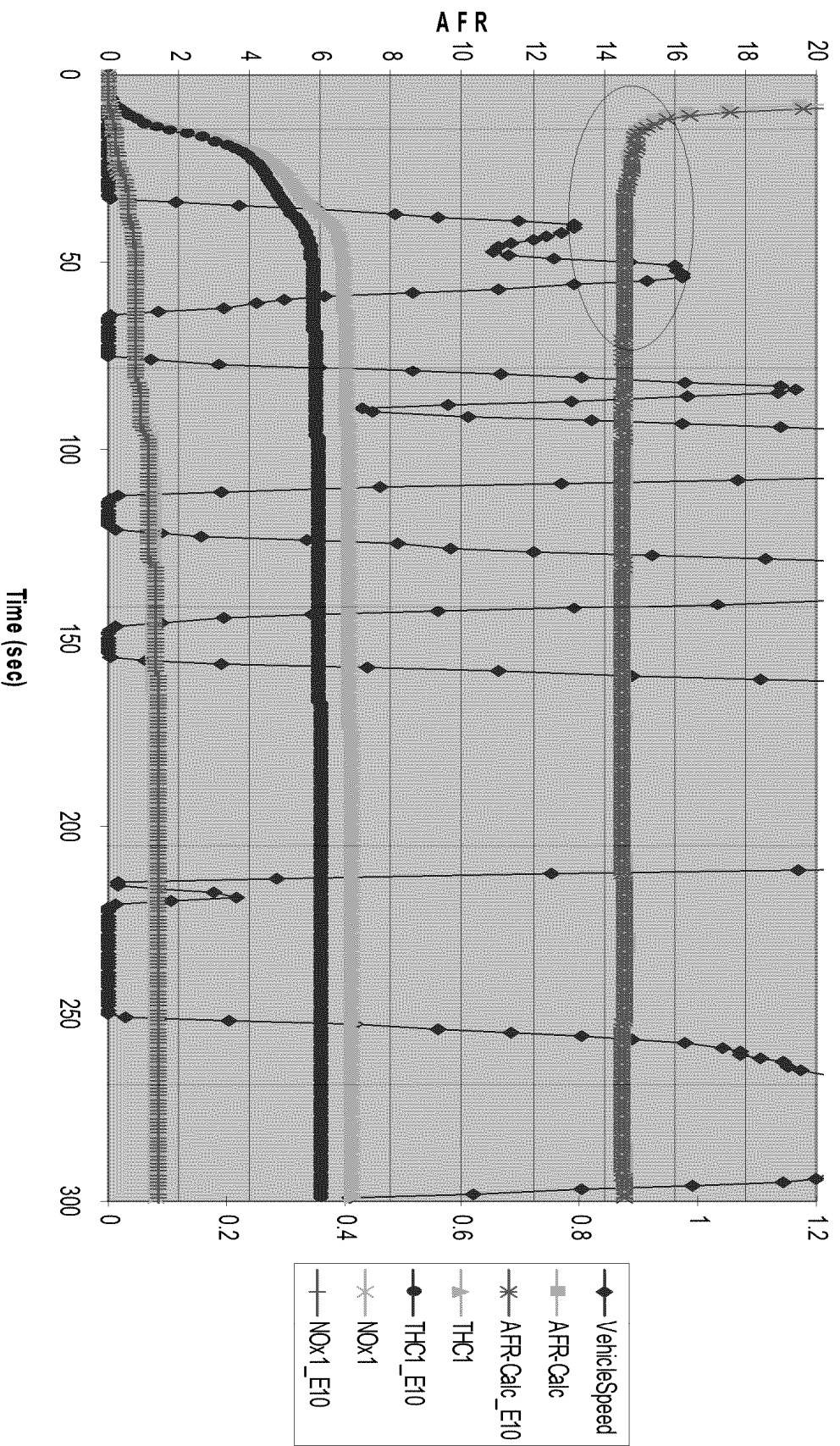




## Veh. w/small NOx delta between E0 & E10

*fuel control is near-identical –  
result is smaller difference in HC  
and NOx lightoff behavior*

LA92 Bag1\_Corolla

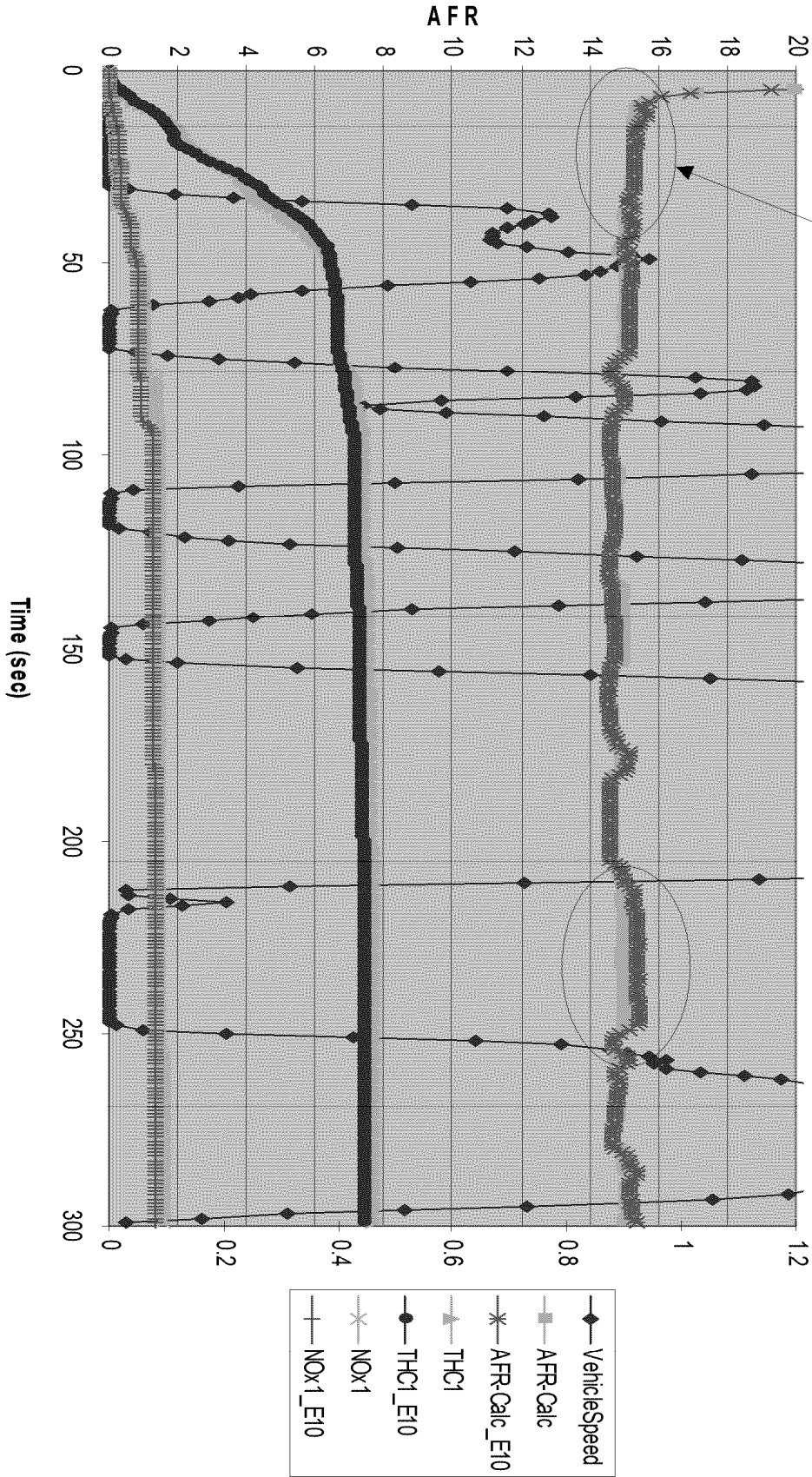


# Veh. w/large positive NOx delta between E0 & E10

similar fuel control – result is similar HC and NOx lightoff behavior (and no HC or NOx delta in 1<sup>st</sup> 300 secs)

LA92 Bag1\_Caravan

fuel control differences between E0 and E10 once engine is warm – need to look at other bags to find where NOx increase occurs



## Initial Conclusions:

- How the fuel system reacts to each fuel affects how the catalyst “lights off”
  - A system w/lean bias on E10, will have quicker HC lightoff, which may also improve NOx lightoff
  - System with identical air-fuel ratio (AFR) traces on each fuel tend to have identical, or similar, lightoff behavior
- Fuel system control strategies are not uniform amongst the OEMs
  - Ford F150 ... AFR traces separate at idle (even when engine is warm), and may/may not converge under load
  - Chevrolet Impala ... little separation in AFR traces initially, but some separation when engine is warm
  - Toyota Corolla ... as close to “line-for-line” as you can get
  - Dodge Caravan ... little separation in AFR traces initially, but separation between fuels when warm is sometimes “rich” and sometimes “lean”
- Fuel effect on Bag1 NOx emissions is manufacturer-dependent – those with “tight” fuel control (regardless of ethanol content) show a small NOx effect, while those with “separation” show a larger NOx effect